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FBIS-EEU-94-242 *16 December 1994*

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France's Juppe: Karadzic Proposal 'Unacceptable'

AU1512133494 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 15 Dec 94

[By Bernard Besserglik]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Sarajevo, Dec 15 (AFP)—UN officials Thursday downplayed a "confusing" initiative by Serb leader Radovan Karadzic setting out a six-point plan and inviting Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter to mediate Bosnian peace talks.

In Brussels NATO Secretary General Willy Claes dismissed the Karadzic plan as "just some points to obtain a ceasefire," while on the ground Serb officials maintained their obstruction of UN operations, rejecting clearance for a fuel convoy and holding up a relief convoy for the embattled Bihac enclave.

"It is confusing," said UN spokesman Colum Murphy, adding UN negotiators had been surprised by the Karadzic initiative, only learing of it from the media after returning from a meeting with Serb leaders on Wednesday.

Murphy said there was "absolutely no mention" of the invitation to Carter when UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi and other negotiators spoke with Karadzic and the Serb leadership at their "capital" Pale on Wednesday.

While the UN "welcomes any initiative which helps the peace process," he stressed he should "downplay expectations as to what comes out of all this."

Officials were "still studying what this proposal would mean, or whether it (the Carter visit) will actually take place. We still don't know anything about the reaction of the Bosnian Government. So it would premature to hold out very great hopes."

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe said Karadzic's proposals contained "as is often the case, an element of provocation which is unacceptable." He called on the Serbs to accept an existing peace blueprint worked out by the international "Contact Group" on Bosnia, comprising Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the United States.

In an interview with CNN television late Wednesday, Karadzic said he had asked for Carter to mediate a fresh peace plan to end the Bosnian conflict and outlined a six-point plan including guaranteed freedom of movement for UN convoys, reopening Sarajevo airport, a ceasefire in and around Sarajevo, and a pledge to respect human rights.

Noting that Akashi had made other ceasefire proposals during the Pale talks, and that a peace plan by the international "Contact Group" was also on the table, Murphy described the Karadzic plan as "confusing.... Maybe in some fashion these things can be made to work together."

Claes, at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, questioned the usefulness of a Carter mediation. "I don't believe if there is a real willingness for a ceasefire that you need an intermediary, especially one of this level."

Carter, a successful mediator in other crises around the world, and the White House expressed caution on the invitation to mediate. [passage omitted]

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Turkish Army Chief of Staff Begins Visit

AU1512202894 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Dec 94

[Report by Aferdita Sokoli]

[FBIS Translated Text] Army General Ismail Karaday, chief of the Turkish Army General Staff, arrived in our country this morning at the invitation of Defense Minister Safet Zhulali. He was met at the Rinas airport by his Albanian counterpart, Major General Sheme Kosova.

Karaday started his program of visits and meetings in Tirana by placing a wreath at the monument of Mother Albania as a sign of respect for martyrs. Official talks between Kosova and Karaday were held at the Defense Ministry this afternoon.

Kosova assessed his Turkish colleague's visit to Albania as a new step in the relations between our two armies. He assessed Turkey's contribution to Albania in this field as ranking among the first countries in this respect. He mentioned assistance in logistics and the qualification of our military cadres there. So far, 51 officers have been trained in Turkish military schools, and three times as many are currently continuing their studies there. This warm climate in the military relations is an expression of the very good level of bilateral relations in general between our two countries.

For Karaday, the visit to Albania is his first abroad after assuming this post. Karaday pointed out the special geostrategic importance of Albania, the two countries' common historic ties, and the high level of bilateral relations in general, and military relations in particular.

After guaranteeing Turkish support in this field, Karaday stressed that every phase we go through in our bilateral cooperation opens the way to a new, higher phase.

Metin Ornekkol, the Turkish ambassador in Tirana, was present during the talks. Gen. Karaday continues his visit to our country.

Meets With Zhulali

AU1612093194 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] We will continue with the afternoon activities of the high-ranking Turkish military delegation. The chief of the Turkish Army General Staff visited one of our air force bases, where he attended with interest a military demonstration.

This evening Army General Ismail Karaday, chief of the Turkish Army General Staff and the other members of the Turkish delegation were received by Defense Minister at a special meeting.

Zhulali thanked Gen. Karaday for Turkey's great contribution in offering concrete, generous, and appropriate assistance during this period of construction of the economy, construction of a structured army, and the consolidation of democracy. He paid special attention to the difficult situation in the Balkan region, focusing on the territorial issues and the pressure, threat, and cleansing perpetrated against the Albanian people in Kosova.

Zhulali then confirmed to the Turkish guest that Albania is in favor of good-neighborly relations and solving problems through dialogue, and is being prepared to ensure peace, freedom, independence, and democracy.

Gen. Karaday, for his part, pointed out Albania's achievements and stressed the great importance and geopolitical position of Albania in the region, and brought to the fore its role as a factor of stability. He said: We attach special attention to the problems of security in the Balkans, and in this framework, in Albania as well. That is why we should further strengthen bilateral cooperation so as to do everything in our power to support Albania and its defense in the current situation.

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New Official Initiates 'Clean Hands' Campaign

AU1512182694 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] By an order issued today, Colonel Nikolay Kolev, the new Armed Forces prosecutor and deputy chief prosecutor of the Republic, started a clean hands campaign in the offices of all military prosecutors and military investigation services throughout the country, including the central institution he himself directs.

Radiation Exposure, Nuclear Waste Problems Noted

AU1612130694 Sofia STANDART NEWS in Bulgarian 12 Dec 94 p 3

[Staff report: "Kozloduy Nuclear Plant Has Exposed 224 Workers to Radiation in 20 Years"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At least 224 workers have been exposed to radiation in the 20 years of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant's existence. This was revealed at the "Future of Nuclear Power Supply in Bulgaria" seminar that ended on 11 December. The workers engaged in repairs are those most threatened by radiation.

The experts are urgently seeking a permanent depository for the nuclear waste. The depository in Novi Khan is already useless and does not meet international safety requirements. Yanko Yankov, chief of the Committee on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, said that 22 different sites where a national depository could be constructed are being considered throughout the country. It still has not been decided whether the processed fuel will be returned to Russia or kept in Bulgaria. France has also shown interest in receiving the uranium from the fuel.

The government must finally decide the fate of the Belene Nuclear Power Plant. Well-informed sources say that the problem is of a political nature, and that there are no documents on the basis of which the project has been suspended. So far the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant has produced more than 200 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power. Bulgaria thus saved 600 million metric tons of coal.

The country will need new facilities by the year 2000. According to international agreements the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant's reactors One and Two must be stopped in 1997 and reactors Three and Four in 1998. The experts doubt this is possible. In November 1995 nuclear experts from all over the world will inspect our nuclear power plant.

Commentary Rejects Milosevic Confederation Idea

AU1612130794 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 10 Dec 94 p 4

[Commentary by Ivaylo Georgiev: "We Are Sick and Tired of Federations!"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade is again signaling that it is devising new federations. First there will be a federation consisting of Serbia, Macedonia [the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia—FYROM], and Greece, and later on Bulgaria and even Romania would join. A week or two ago a Bucharest daily developed a similar idea. It even pointed out that such an idea has better chances now than at the time of Georgi Dimitrov, because there is no danger of a Soviet diktat.

No one could deny Serbia the right to seek a solution to the siege, blockade, and isolation. If it is a matter of loosening up the noose of the international sanctions a bit, then any new idea should be considered. In this case, however, there is a suspicious odor that cannot leave us Bulgarians indifferent. The fact that Serbia wants to construct a bridge toward Greece—its traditional and historical friend and ally—is something natural and normal. However, for us Bulgarians at least, to see this bridge passing through the territory of the new, sovereign, and independent Macedonian state is unjustified, because it could turn out that the entire Belgrade script is nothing but another attempt to push Macedonia into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia through the back door. This is absolutely clear. The Greek bait is just that: bait. Milosevic's idea, presented to a leader of the Greek leftist coalition, will be officially presented to Papandreou, Karamanlis, and Evert during Milosevic's upcoming visit to Athens. The idea is also intended to serve as the magic trick that would untie the Greek-Macedonian knot of contradictions regarding the name of Macedonia. The Serbs hope to gain benefits in either case, if the idea is rejected or accepted.

If the Greek agree to tango (and they will not), this would mean that Serbia could join the European Union, and perhaps even NATO, 20 years earlier than expected. If they refuse to tango, this would serve as a reason for intensifying the pressure on Skopje to implement the "will of the voters" from 8 December 1991, who voted both for independence and for entering an "alliance with the independent Yugoslav states."

Even when Serbia and Montenegro were paired, Belgrade admitted that a federation of two states cannot be a viable entity. Both then and now Belgrade hopes that Bosnia and Macedonia will join the new Yugoslav configuration. While fighting continues in Bosnia in connection with achieving this goal, in Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA is already preparing public opinion through polls that "prove" that half of the Macedonians want ties with, precisely, Yugoslavia— rather than with neighboring Bulgaria, for example. I KATHIMERINI, which published the new Belgrade offer regarding this federation, recalled—not by accident—that Milosevic first presented his idea to Kiro Gligorov. However, the Greek newspaper does not say how the Macedonian president has reacted to the invitation to form a new state alliance with Belgrade.

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When Serbia withdrew its troops from Macedonia it was still confident that there would be a peaceful unification of Skopje and Belgrade, without any problems. Apparently, an assurance regarding this has been given from the highest level in Skopje. Now that UN, and mainly U.S., troops patrol Serbia's borders, this is not so certain. If a lesson could be learned from the Yugoslav events, however, it is that, at least in this part of Europe, the idea of forming federative or confederative states has been compromised for hundreds of years in the future. This is so because the peoples in Europe do not want to combine their poverty. If a unification were to be considered, then it must be with someone richer, such as the West Europeans, for example. However, they do not want us. But that is another story.

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Army's Acquisition Strategy, Lack of Funds

AU1512143594 Prague RESPEKT in Czech No 50 12-18 Dec 94 p 5

[Article by Jaroslav Spurny: "The Army Lacks Funds and a Military Doctrine"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Almost two weeks ago, Czech Defense Minister Vilem Holan and his U.S. counterpart, William Perry, signed the Memorandum on Cooperation Between the Armies of the United States and the Czech Republic. From the point of view of the United States, we have thus finally reached the level of Nigeria or Bulgaria in the sphere of military cooperation. Although there is no mention of specific cooperation in the Memorandum, its adoption does, however, provide scope for economic and technical contacts between the two armies. The talks that Vilem Holan had with William Perry on supplying state-of-the-art military computer technology to the Czech Army correspond to this. The contract prepared for the import of modern computers will cost us roughly 6 billion korunas [Kc], and, according to the plans devised by the Czech Defense Ministry, this should make it possible to fundamentally change our Army's "system of command and communications." What does this tell us about it?

Only 4 Billion Instead of 6 Billion

At the moment, the Czech Army is unable to gather information via computer about its own units, let alone evaluate strategic information about an enemy. The reason is simple: To this day, it does not have a functioning computer network. At the same time, so-called information compatibility is the main condition for our cooperation with NATO. Apart from linguistic ability among our officer corps, its fundamental requirement is a computer system that would be capable of communicating with the North Atlantic Alliance. This very issue was discussed during Holan's visit to the United States.

Admiral William Owens, who is responsible for matters of an economic and technical nature in the U.S. Army, came to Prague three months ago with an offer to conduct business in military computer systems. According to our Army experts, his mission provided the most substantial indication of our possible admission into NATO. (By the way, Owens has had the same talks as in Prague, only with the Poles). The question is, however, whether we can make use of the U.S. offer or, rather, whether we have the funds to purchase the technology on offer.

According to the draft of the so-called Acquisition Plan for the Czech Army's Development (some time ago, an outline of it was received by the 70 Czech arms companies), purchasing modern computer technology is the priority for next year. The plan in this sphere reckons with investments of more than Kc6 billion up to the end of 1995. The problem is, however, that the draft state budget for next year gives the Army a total of Kc28 billion, while one—seventh of this, a mere Kc4 billion, should go toward investments associated with modernization.

A Bulldozer or an Aircraft?

A lack of funds, of course, is far from being the only obstacle to our Army's modernization. The situation surrounding another strategic deal is still unclear—the purchase of 24 F-16 fighter aircraft discarded by the Belgian Army. The negotiations, which were begun by Antonin Baudys, have reached a deadlock, not because of the Americans, who have to give their consent to the sale of the aircraft, but simply because the Czech Army still does not know whether it wants to have them.

The draft acquisition plan for next year reckons, apart from the computers, with the purchase, for example, of transport aircraft, bulldozers, box trucks [skrinovy automobil], or parachutes. The combat air force is not mentioned anywhere, however. According to the ministry's representatives, there is nothing unusual in this because "the plan's priorities will, perhaps, still be changed in the future." Deputy Minister Kalousek puts this down to the fact that neither the analysis of the Army's technical and economic requirements for future years nor the state's military doctrine are ready yet. The fact that the Defense Ministry received the political order from the government for the doctrine this summer and that the Cabinet discussed the first version of the draft—and returned it for reworking—just a month ago explains all of this. So, it is not clear, even two years after the establishment of an independent Czech Army, what service it should actually perform and how it should be constituted.

Poll: How People Would Vote in New Elections

AU1512214794 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 94 p 3

[Article by "(zaj)": "How People Would Vote"]

[FBIS Translated Text] If parliamentary elections were to be held in December, the coalition in the Chamber of Deputies would win 140 seats (of this: Civic Democratic Party [ODS], 86; Civic Democratic Alliance [ODA], 32; and Christian Democratic Union-Czechoslovak People's Party [KDU-CSL], 22). It currently has 108 seats. The opposition would win 60 seats (Czech Social Democratic Party [CSSD], 38; Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia [KSCM], 22). It currently has 92 seats. This has emerged from the results of a poll conducted by the Institute for Public Opinion Research (IVVM) at the beginning of December among a sample of 969 people over age 15. Some 893 of them had the right to vote.

In December elections, the ODS would win 27 percent of the vote. The CSSD would win 12 percent; the ODA, 10 percent; and the KDU-CSL and the KSCM, 7 percent each. The 5f-percent threshold necessary for entry into parliament would not be crossed by Sladek's Association

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for the Republic-Republican Party of Czechoslovakia [SPR-RSC] with its 3 percent of the vote, the Democratic Union [DEU] with 2.5 percent, or the Left Bloc [LB] with 2 percent. According to IVVM, the slight increase in support for DEU (viz. table) does not deviate from the margin of statistical error.

One-percent of the vote would be won by the Christian Democratic Party (1 percent in November), the Green Party (1 percent), the Party of Retired People for a Secure Life (1.5 percent), and the Bohemian-Moravian Center Party (1 percent). The Free Democrats (Civic Movement) would win 0.5 percent (1 percent); the Liberal National Social Party, 0.5 percent (0.5 percent); and the Agrarian Party, 0.5 percent (0.5 percent). According to IVVM, the Liberal Social Union would win 0 percent (0 percent).

In reply to a question from IVVM on which party they would vote for, 6 percent of the respondents mentioned parties other than the ones listed in the survey, and 18 percent did not know or did not give an answer. Some 39 percent of legible voters would definitely take part in the December elections; 30 percent would probably vote; 8 percent would probably not vote; 13 percent would not take part in them; and 10 percent do not know.

Party	Oct	Nov	Dec
ODS	25	26	27
CSSD	13	12	12
ODA	10	12	10
KSCM	7	7	7
KDU	6	6	7
SPR-RSC	4	4	3
DEU	1	1.5	2.5
LB	1	2	2

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Meciar Chairs First Session of Government

LD1512175194 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Slovak Government held its first meeting chaired by Vladimir Meciar in Bratislava today.

It abolished the resolution by which the preceding government asked the president to return to the law on the conditions of transfer of the state property to other persons and the law abolishing the decision of the government on privatization of enterprises.

The government requested Peter Bisak, minister for Administration and Privatization of National Property, to explain the draft laws to the National Council.

The cabinet, at the same time, dismissed Jan Filko from the post of head of cabinet office and appointed Zdenka Krampova to this post. It also dismissed state secretaries and heads of ministerial offices and appointed new state secretaries as well as heads of ministerial offices.

The government at its session today dismissed Ivan Melichercik from the post of director general of TASR and appointed Dusan Kleiman new director general.

Meciar Talks About Government Formation

AU1512174294 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 94 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Prime Minister-designate Vladimir Meciar by Pavol Minarik in Bratislava; date not given: "If I Want To Forget, President Kovac Must Do the Same"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Minarik] Why are you demanding that the start of the second privatization wave be postponed?

[Meciar] The prosecutor general and the other institutions that this concerns have pointed out that a number of things associated with privatization are not in order. For example, there are 80,000 coupon books somewhere out there. Let us get rid of these doubts first and let us do things properly. We are not interested in suspending privatization. As a new government, we do not want to begin with this step.

The president is a sufficiently experienced politician to know the kind of effect this would have on international political relations. Therefore, it would be better to postpone the start of the second wave than to suspend it completely. So, we have asked the president to be accommodating and not immediately force us into a situation that would further worsen our name on the international scene. After all, this is not in Slovakia's interest. I think that what is not in the interest of the state, is not in the interest of the president.

[Minarik] How did President Kovac react to your arguments?

[Meciar] He promised to invite Prime Minister Moravcik and Finance Minister Filkus and to discuss with them a possible date for postponing the start of the second wave of coupon privatization. At the same time, however, he said that he personally does not believe that something would not be well prepared.

[Minarik] Do you expect any complications to arise in putting together the government?

[Meciar] The candidates have undergone selection by the parties in parliament. The designated government also has a majority in the National Council of the Slovak Republic, so, from this point of view, President Kovac should be accommodating. I pointed out to him specifically that, if we are to forget about the past, personal issues should be put aside and, if I want to forget, he must do the same. He cannot want to cast up on certain people the statements they made against him or to remind them that they had demanded his resignation and are now on the government's list of candidates. That would not be fair. I also pointed out to him that, if our candidates or the candidates of our coalition partners are rejected, it would be a matter for the solidarity of the others whether—in such a case—they want to enter the government. [passage omitted]

[Minarik] It would seem from what you are saying that you are concerned that the president will not appoint Olga Keltosova labor and social affairs minister. She is probably the only contentious nominee in the designated cabinet.

[Meciar] Mrs. Keltosova passed muster in the elections as number-two on the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia's [HZDS] list of candidates in West Slovakia and received some 70,000 preferential votes. So, the citizens accepted her. It was a test that she passed. Whether she is acceptable to someone else or not because she proposed using Paragraph 106 of the Constitution to recall the president is another matter. The president also behaved unfairly when he accused one of the government members of corruption and when he declared that only those who are associated with me other than through work alone can work with me. If we are to put these things aside and not return to them, now is an excellent opportunity for President Kovac to be a politician and suppress his ego for the sake of future accord.

[Minarik] So, you did not discuss Mrs. Keltosova?

[Meciar] It would not be right if I were to say that President Kovac did not refer to her in our conversation. He said that he has certain reservations as far as she is concerned. I warned him not to act on these reservations.

[Minarik] You said that it was only last on 6 December that you made the definitive decision to head the new government. What induced you to make such a decision?

[Meciar] The unwillingness of the majority of HZDS candidates to go into the designated government without

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me and also the unwillingness of anyone from the HZDS to accept the post of prime minister.

[Minarik] There are some unknown faces in the designated government. The nomination of the sociologist Juraj Schenk for the post of foreign minister is a little surprising to the people involved in foreign policy.

[Meciar] Yes, but the truth is that we asked current Foreign Minister Eduard Kukan to remain in his post, but he refused. It is also true that a number of diplomats who have made a name for themselves abroad were likewise asked to be in the government, but they are afraid. They refused. As far as Professor Schenk is concerned, his qualifications are very high, even though he has never worked directly in foreign policy. The colleague who will be his state secretary is a guarantee that, together, they will make a flexible team at the Foreign Ministry.

[Minarik] Can you tell us who this state secretary will be?

[Meciar] It is too early for that, but he knows Mr. Schenk and they have been working together for some time.

Analogy Seen Between U.S., Meciar Practices

AU1512154694 Bratislava SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA in Slovak 6 Dec 94 p 4

[Article by Jan Smolec, chief editor of SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA and Movement for a Democratic Slovakia deputy: "Do Slovaks Deserve Democracy?; Tough Enforcement of Majority Even in the United States!"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Many of us have inside us some kind of an ingrained resistance to various instructors coming to our country with the intention of lecturing us, advising us, and leading us by the hand. Our nation has had a very bad experience with all kinds of patrons in this respect, particularly with Hungarians, Czechs, Germans.... After 1948, instructors from the former Soviet Union used to come here in great numbers to find out whether we deserved the happy communist future. They promised that, when we let ourselves be guided by their experience, "everyone will be equal." And, indeed, we were—in poverty. *Nomenklatura* cadres and servile toadies of totalitarianism were an exception. In the closing phases of socialism, they were joined by black-market money changers and party entrepreneurs. Today, various experts from the West are arriving here to find out whether we deserve capitalism and democracy.

Under the impact of this experience, I enrolled for the Parliamentary Conference on the Preparation of U.S. Laws, organized by the U.S. House of Representatives, the Special Working Group for the Development of Parliamentary Institutions in Eastern Europe, the Association of Former Congress Members, and the National Council of the Slovak Republic [NRSR].

Legislative Aces Came

The experts who had come to Slovakia from overseas aroused respect. Many of them had spent a good number of years in the U.S. Congress. Those who expected them to treat us like barbarians who had just climbed down from the treetops were surprised by their modesty and outright unwillingness to enforce upon us the U.S. experience.

"Do not expect from us answers to all questions. We do not know them. We, too, have plenty of problems, problems with the president, problems with the press. U.S. democracy has also experienced defeats—the protracted coming to terms with racism, the sad McCarthy era, the growth of crime, and the like. The former congressmen spoke very candidly and self-critically. But nothing superior to the democratic system has been invented yet. We will tell you about our experience. If you find some of it acceptable, give it a thought and try to implement it.

For almost three days, we spoke about U.S. experience with the preparation of laws. The subject matter is, of course, a very complex one, and readers would find most of it boring. I will therefore concentrate only on issues that are shaking our political scene.

Shocking Information

The U.S. Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate has 100 members, two from each state. Senators are elected for a six-year term. One-third of senators are replaced every two years.

The House of Representatives has 435 members, who are elected in all 50 states every two years.

The powers of the Senate are broader inasmuch as it concludes international treaties and appoints government officials, on the basis of the President's recommendation and consent. If the President turns down its proposals, a two-thirds majority can overrule the presidential veto.

In the House of Representatives, there are 22 permanent (legislative) committees. In this context, participants representing our parliamentary minority learned a shocking piece of information.

Committee membership is divided between the two big political parties. The number of permanent committee members of the party that is in the minority in the House is determined by the political party commanding the majority. In the United States, parliamentary committees are thus a powerful weapon in the hands of the party that commands the majority.

After this information, deputies representing the Slovak parliamentary minority were literally paralyzed. Deputies representing the majority used this, of course, to tease and mock them. They proposed to the deputies representing the parliamentary minority that they accuse the U.S. Congress, which enforces the majority parliamentary system, of building totalitarianism....

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The House of Representatives' rules of procedure directly demand that the House elect as committee chairmen candidates put forward by the majority political party. Following the victory of the Republican Party, not only are committee chairmen being replaced but even the leading officials of the Congress administration. "The staff will stay, but the chiefs and directors in the Congress will be replaced as of 1 January 1995," W. Brown, a former House of Representatives member, told us.

What is remarkable is that each House member avails himself of 18 experts who are Congress employees. If some of them do not respect the victorious party's political interests, they are replaced.

Defectors Do Not Have a Chance

Highly interesting is Congress's attitude toward so-called defectors or breakaway congressmen. Throughout the term of office, membership on a permanent committee is linked to activity in the political party that had nominated the committee member. If a congressman renounces his membership in the political club that had nominated him to the committee, he immediately loses his place on that committee. When deputies who had left the ranks of the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] and Slovak National Party [SNS] heard this, they bashfully ducked their heads. In this case, U.S. democracy, which they invoke so often, somehow lost its bouquet for them.

In the United States, Too, They Investigate

Critics of the commissions of inquiry established in the NRSR were also tongue-tied at the parliamentary seminar.

One of the most important nonlegislative tasks of the Congress is its right to investigate. This authority tends to be delegated to commissions. Investigations are conducted to obtain information needed for future legislative changes, to verify the effectiveness of laws that have already been passed, to check the jurisdiction and activity of members and officials in other parts of executive power, and, rarely, to collect material for prosecution on charges of abuse of office.

The authority to investigate has important repercussions. One of them is the right to publish the course and results of the investigation. Most committee hearings are accessible to the public and are widely debated in the mass media. Investigation by the Congress represents an important instrument available to legislators for informing the public and raising citizens' interest in matters of national concern.

Bright Spots and Shadows of Democracy

The United States will probably inspire us in many ways. Americans are strict with their politicians. They do not forgive them any transgressions, especially adultery, corruption, abuse of office, and tax evasion. By means of various initiatives and by bringing pressure to bear on congressmen, citizens see to it that public benefit, good taste, and decency be given priority in society. As the psychologist M. Klicperova recently wrote, "Indecent people in the United States now have to go to the side streets to pursue their pleasures (sex, drugs, alcohol)." In our country, unfortunately, decent people give way to indecent people, asthmatics to smokers, and, which is worst of all, honest people to crooks.

We pointed this out also to the experts from the United States. And we were not afraid of telling them that, to a great extent, also the export of their culture is to be blamed for it, particularly their kitschy movies promoting violence, crime, drugs, prostitution, and evil.

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Slovakia 60 Percent Democratic?

U.S. expert M.D. Bellis, who was involved in the drafting of anticrime legislation but also in preparing the impeachment of President Nixon, was very willing to speak about those problems.

"We have not yet resolved many issues. You, too, can serve as an example for us in many ways. I am interested in the influence of Christianity on negative phenomena."

Dr. Jon D. Holstin, NRSR adviser, seconded him:

"Do not slavishly copy everything we do. Develop that which is Slovak. Do things your own way."

At the end, we asked the U.S. guests studying developments in Slovakia about their assessment of our path toward democracy and how they would grade the level of our democracy. They laughed. They see nothing abnormal in our present development. The important thing is how we assess our development. In response to our entreaties, they finally gave a tip. If they took U.S. democracy as the basis, giving it 100 percent, they would give Slovak democracy 60 percent. But they kept asking us to consider that democracy in the United States has been built for 200 years, while we have been wrestling with it for only two years.

Kovac Views Prospects for Presidential System

MS1612102794 London FINANCIAL TIMES in English 16 Dec 94 p 1

[Report on interview with President Michal Kovac by Vincent Boland; date and place not given; from the FINANCIAL TIMES Survey on Slovakia]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] When independent Slovakia was born in January last year Mr Michal Kovac hoped to use the authority of his office as the country's first president to build a new sense of statehood. But the political instability that gripped the country almost from the start has left him little time for nation-building.

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"So far I have not succeeded," he notes with a shrug, sitting on the edge of a chair in his sparsely furnished office in the baroque former Bishop's Palace where Napoleon and the Austrian Emperor signed a temporary peace after the French triumph at the battle of Austerlitz.

The man who has been making life hard for Mr Kovac is his former colleague and fellow-communist, Vladimir Meciar, who is about to return as prime minister after being forced from office last March, with the president a key player in his ousting.

Mr Kovac appears unfased at the prospect of his arch-enemy returning at the head of a new government, which is likely to be strongly populist, nationalist, anti-Hungarian and anti-Michal Kovac in tone. Indeed, the president is a little richer because of the result of the election at the end of September.

He was the winner of a presidential office bet on the outcome, winning the princely sum of SKK1,000 [Slovakian Koruna] ($32) by predicting most closely the share of the vote going to Mr Meciar's Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS)—it won 35 per cent; Mr Kovac predicted 33 per cent.

Observers in Bratislava say Mr Kovac has learned quickly how to get his opinion across within the constraints imposed by his position. Every political party, he says, has the same value for him, and he can express neither anxiety nor joy at a certain party's success or failure. Election results, he says, express the democratic wish of the people, and "I'm obliged to respect that".

But the president now suspects that he and the office he holds are due for renewed attack. Mr Meciar wants to establish a presidential form of government in Slovakia, a move Mr Kovac thinks is dangerous. The roots of democracy are not yet deep enough in Slovakia for such a system, he says, warning of a subsequent misuse of personal power. "I'm for a parliamentary system, not a presidential one."

In order to establish a presidential system Mr Meciar needs to muster 90 votes in the 150-member parliament to secure a change to the constitution. As talks on forming a new government drag on without any immediate sign of success the likelihood that the new prime minister will achieve his goal recedes, though he has still not committed himself to ceasing his attacks on Mr Kovac.

The president says that if a presidential system is established its success will depend entirely on the personality of the holder. Does he think Mr Meciar is a suitable candidate for such a position? "I am not able to say," he comments diplomatically.

Would he be a candidate himself? "I haven't decided yet." Observers in Bratislava say he almost certainly would run for office in such an event.

He would not object to a presidential system, he says, if the new constitution that would result allowed for unfettered opposition politics and independent radio and television and "if other democratic functions were allowed to function".

But even without being president or even prime minister Mr Meciar has already used the power stemming from a bare coalition majority to wrest control of the media and other key state bodies such as the National Property Fund, which prepares companies for privatisation.

Early in November, in a parliamentary session that has become known as "Bloody Thursday", he organised a parliamentary coup which gives his incoming government complete control of these bodies and gave an early warning of the confrontational tone of his administration.

Though he appears remarkably self-confident for a man who has been publicly vilified by his enemies for his role in removing Mr Meciar in the national interest earlier this year, Mr Kovac is clearly disappointed that he has been prevented from developing his original vision of a unifying presidency.

Mr Kovac was not widely known when he assumed office at the beginning of last year. The man destined to become Slovakia's first president had been Aleksandr Dubcek, the communist party leader whose Prague Spring reforms led to the Warsaw Pact invasion in 1968. But he was killed in a car accident just weeks before his country became independent on December 31, 1992.

Mr Kovac stepped into his shoes. But, both as a communist party official and as chairman of the last Czechoslovak federal parliament after the velvet revolution, he has spent a great deal of time in Prague, a suspicious past for the more nationalistic of Slovak voters.

Asked whether he thought independence had changed him and his fellow-Slovaks, Mr Kovac lamented that the old way of thinking in which the state promised to take care of everything, still predominated. It even helped to ensure Mr Meciar's victory in the election. "People still think some bright new future will come out of that kind of thinking. But such a thing does not exist any more," he says.

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Survey Shows Horn's Popularity Decreasing

AU1512165894 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 15 Dec 94 pp 1-3

[Report by Bela Marian: "Horn's Popularity Has Further Decreased"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the end of November, the Marketing Center's National Market Research Institute again prepared its regular public opinion survey commissioned by NEPSZAVA. Since the last survey, public confidence in the better known politicians has stopped decreasing. In fact, Gabor Demszky [Budapest mayor], Jozsef Torgyan [chairman of the Independent Smallholders Party, FKGP], Agnes Maczo [FKGP member and Parliament's deputy chairperson], and Gabor Kuncze [interior minister] now inspire more confidence than a month before. Sandor Nagy [chairman of the National Federation of Hungarian Trade Unions] is better known by 8 percent now, so he has also gained a place among the 25 best known politicians. Peter Zwack [independent MP] is also a new addition to the list. However, Bela Kadar (former minister for international economic affairs] and Gyula Thurmer [Workers' Party chairman] have dropped off the list, so the latter no longer threatens Istvan Csurka's [chairman of the Hungarian Justice and Life Party] 25th position.

The biggest change of the past month took place in connection with a politician who is not on the list of 25: Gyorgy Janosi [deputy chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Party, MSZP] has become 21 percent better known. Owing to his resignation from the state secretarial position [at the Ministry of Education and Culture], more people have come to know him and confidence in him has also increased by 6 percent.

Unlike the tendency of the previous survey, an increase in confidence in politicians has characterized November, but this does not apply to Prime Minister Gyula Horn or Finance Minister Laszlo Bekesi. It was mainly the opposition supporters' confidence in Horn that was shaken: His confidence index plummeted by 15 points among Federation of Young Democrats [FIDESZ] supporters, 12 points among FKGP supporters, and 10 points among Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP] supporters. Horn's image did not deteriorate much among Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] supporters but it had already been rather unfavorable in the previous month. The average reduction of Bekesi's points is within the margin of error but he lost 14 and 19 points among MDF and KDNP supporters respectively, thus becoming the most rejected politician among these people.

Views on the two FKGP leaders who are on the list have much improved. Torgyan has become generally more accepted by MDF and FIDESZ supporters during the past month: His confidence index has increased by 20 points among MDF voters, 16 points among FIDESZ voters, and 10 points among his own party's supporters. views on Maczo have also gained most (15 points) among MDF supporters but the rejection by Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] voters has also decreased compared with a month before.

Demszky increased his popularity both in Budapest and nationally, especially among SZDSZ and KDNP voters and, in the first period of the local government elections, views of him also improved by 10 percent among citizens who are uncertain about their party preferences, which might have been decisive for the election results.

The confidence index has two special sections: Values above 60 points mean a large level of acceptance, and those below 30 signify large-scale rejection. Arpad Goncz continues to be above the parties because his confidence index is well above 60 points among both groups of supporters. The SZDSZ politicians at the top of the list received at least 60 points from the supporters of both government parties and they did not go below 40 points even among the opposition supporters. At the same time, Gyula Horn is only generally accepted among MSZP voters (82 points), while the MDF's supporters generally reject him (27 points) and his confidence index is also rather low among the supporters of the former opposition party [last three words as published].

Out of the 25 politicians, views differ on four according to gender: Demszky, Fodor [education and culture minister], and Surjan inspire more confidence among women, while Torgyan does among men. Tamas Deutsch [FIDESZ official], Viktor Orban [FIDESZ chairman], and Csurka inspire 6 to 8 percent more than average confidence among 18- to 29-year-olds, while Surjan and Nagy appeal more to those of pension age, and Ivan Peto [SZDSZ Chairman] to middle-aged people. The image of Bekesi, Goncz, and Zwack is better among people with higher education while Torgyan, Maczo, Jeszenszky [former foreign minister], Csurka, Lajos Fur [MDF chairman], and Surjan enjoy the least amount of confidence in this group. Torgyan has a particularly low appeal among people with higher education: 19 points lower than the average.

[diagram shows following order of popularity, index after name: 1. Goncz 80; 2. Kuncze 64; 3. Demszky 60; 4. Fodor 59; 5. Gyorgy Keleti 56; 6. Peto 55; 7. Horn 54; 8. Deutsch 49; 9. Orban 48; 10. Nagy 47; 11. Matyas Szuros 46; 12. Zwack 46; 13. Gyorgy Szabad 45; 14. Bekesi 44; 15. Surjan 44; 16. Peter Tolgyessy 43; 17. Torgyan 40; 18. Fur 37; 19. Ivan Szabo 37; 20. Maczo 37; 21. Sandor Lezsak 35; 22. Jeszenszky 32; 23. Imre Konya 32; 24. Peter Boross 28; 25. Csurka 23]

CSCE Diplomat Prepares Report on Bihac

LD1512140594 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] According to Hungary's view, one of the basic conditions for the settlement of the Yugoslav crisis is that Yugoslavia recognize Croatia's independence and borders.

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Istvan Gyarmati, in his capacity as special envoy of the CSCE chairman, is preparing a report on the situation around northwestern Bihac, and that is why he visited Zagreb, too. Hrvoje Sarinic, head of the Croatian delegation at the talks with the Krajina Serbs, told the Hungarian diplomat that Croatia continues to demand the upholding of the UN sanctions imposed on Yugoslavia until Serb-controlled Krajina territories are reannexed to Croatia.

Hungarian TV To Convert to PAL 22 Dec

LD1512141194 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 0600 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] As of 22 December 1994—Only on an experimental basis—and from 2 January 1995 during the entire broadcasting time of Channel 2, Hungarian Television is to broadcast its programs in PAL system. It has transpired from a joint press briefing held by Antenna Hungaria [Hungarian broadcasting company] and Hungarian Television yesterday that about 95 percent of the almost 3 million TV sets used in Hungary are suitable for its reception. [passage omitted]

Hungarian Television started its colored broadcast in the SECAM system in 1969. However, over the past years the use of the SECAM system—owing to its obsolete, outdated technical background—has become increasingly difficult. This is why a decision has been made that there is a need for a change in the television broadcasting system, too. The technical deputy director of Hungarian Television reported on the details at a press briefing. [passage omitted] The next step will be 1 January 1996, when the entire program of Channel 1 will also be broadcast in PAL. [passage omitted]

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Walesa Says He Will Not Dissolve Sejm

WS1512152294 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 15 Dec 94 p 3

[Article Agnieszka Kublik and Agata Nowakowska: "President-Coalition Meeting To Be Held on 21 December; Walesa Will Not Dissolve Anything"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "I will not dissolve the Sejm, even if I find a pretext, such as not passing the budget," the president calms the coalition. He argues: "There is no one today to whom power can be given."

Yesterday morning Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak called the president to invite him to a meeting with the coalition. The date has been set for next Wednesday.

There Is No One to Whom Power Can Be Given

Politicians of the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] and the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] planned that, once they had the opportunity to talk to Walesa in person, they would manage to persuade him not to dissolve the Sejm at any cost.

Meanwhile, Walesa declared yesterday in public that even though he regrets this, he must give up the idea.

We asked: Why? "I am guided by the interest of the state. I would like the situation to improve. However, even if I dissolved the Sejm, it would not get better. There is no one to whom power can be given."

He added immediately, however, that "if the political scene were arranged more favorably," he would dissolve the parliament.

According to PSL Club Deputy Chairman Franciszek Stefaniuk, it would not be very reasonable to dissolve the Sejm now that something "has budged" in the economy.

According to SLD Spokesman Zbigniew Siemiatkowski, the president has given up the plan of dissolving the parliament, which was quite attractive to him, because he may have decided that this would be too risky for him.

"If Walesa dissolved the Sejm and presented some dubious legal basis for that, the Sejm might not subordinate itself to the decision, and might bring Walesa before the State Tribunal," Siemiatkowski told us.

The SLD spokesman says that the president knows that in such a situation he could not use force against the Sejm: Minister of Internal Affairs Andrzej Milczanowski will not agree to the deployment of the Vistula Military Units. The Army will not support solutions based on the use of force as well.

President, Do Not Veto!

The coalition has enough issues to discuss with the president anyway. The government may soon face two vetoes: on the law on wages for public sector employees, and on the budget law itself.

Walesa announced yesterday that he would probably veto the former because "he will ease the situation of the poorest, and he will not do anything that would harm people."

He gave the same response when we asked him whether he would veto the budget: "I will not do anything against the people."

There are unofficial opinions in the Sejm that the coalition wants to "exchange" Longin Pastusiak, its candidate for national defense minister, for Walesa's promise that he will not veto the budget.

Presidential Spokesman Leszek Spalinski quoted the Small Constitution and recalled that without the president's consent the coalition cannot appoint a new head of the Ministry of National Defense.

With Or Without a Fourth Authority

The coalition is hoping to achieve much at the meeting. Even though Deputy Stefaniuk told GAZETA WYBORCZA that he was saddened by the president's announcement that he would veto the law on wages for public sector employees, there will be enough topics to discuss anyway. "The world does not end with this law," he says.

The president was only invited to a meeting of the Presidiums of the PSL and SLD Clubs. However, Walesa would prefer to talk to all the members of both clubs (nearly 300 deputies), and do it in the presence of journalists.

Olechowski Suspends Resignation Until Year's End

WS1512155694 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Dec 94 p 2

[Article by Cezary Gmyz: "Olechowski To Be Minister Only for Another Two Weeks?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] *"I still maintain my decision; I have suspended my resignation only until the end of the year," the minister of foreign affairs told ZYCIE WARSZAWY. Olechowski can change his mind only if the Constitutional Tribunal's interpretation of the regulations concerning remuneration for civil servants is favorable to him. However, the tribunal will not announce its interpretation this year.*

Olechowski tendered his resignation on 27 October, after his name was included on the so-called Cimoszewicz list. The justice minister charged the head of the Foreign Affairs Ministry [MSW] of violating the law because he had been receiving two salaries: one was his ministerial salary, and the other his salary as chairman of the Supervisory Board of Bank Handlowy.

The foreign affairs minister decided that Cimoszewicz was guilty of malpractice for interpreting the law to his disadvantage. He declared that only the Constitutional

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Tribunal is entitled to make such interpretations. However, the minister decided to suspend his resignation until the end of the year, after Prime Minister Pawlak asked the Constitutional Tribunal to interpret the controversial law.

Constitutional Tribunal Press Spokesman Adam Jankiewicz informed ZYCIE WARSZAWY that the judges will not manage to announce their interpretation of the law this year.

The MSW head does not know yet whether after 1 January he will entrust one of his deputies with the task of running the ministry or whether he will stay in his post until a decision is made. Nor does he know how he will act if the tribunal sets the date for announcing the interpretation of the controversial law close to the date he has set himself.

"I must consult the president before I make any specific decisions," Olechowski told ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

After the "Cimoszewicz list" was published, the justice minister wanted to place the MSZ head on yet another list—a list of people who blatantly violated the so-called anticorruption law. Olechowski was to be charged with sitting illegally on the council of the Wilanow gmina [smallest administrative unit] and on the Supervisory Board of Bank Handlowy. The list was not published because the minister acted faster than Cimoszewicz. He quoted the interpretation of the anticorruption law made by the Constitutional Tribunal. It said that it is illegal to sit on a company's supervisory board and on a gmina council at the same time only if the company has its seat in the said gmina or conducts business activity there.

Pawlak Chairs Meeting on Coalition Government

LD1512184094 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1629 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec—A meeting of the SLD [Democratic Left Alliance] and the PSL [Polish Peasant Party] parliamentary parties' presidiums was held at the Sejm. The meeting, chaired by Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak and SLD chairman Aleksandr Kwasniewski, lasted nearly three hours.

Spokesmen of both parliamentary parties, Zbigniew Siemiatkowski and Janusz Dobrosz, told a news conference that issues of government information and foreign policy and principles of the implementation of the coalition agreement had been were among the key topics discussed.

The SLD spokesman said the government amendment to the budget bill, submitted to the Sejm, was an "insurance policy" for the coalition and the government against an attempt to disintegrate the economy.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Pawlak told journalists that "as far as the amendment is concerned, there can be various doubts, and the coalition has these, but we have one situation when formal procedures are implemented without surprises and a different one when the president decides to use his veto and file a motion with the Constitutional Tribunal."

"This can create a situation when people would not know what the taxes and wages are. The functioning of the budget would be put into question. By the amendment, the government is trying to create clear circumstances, defining the situation at the beginning of 1995," Pawlak stated.

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PD No-Confidence Motion Against Government

AU1512174094 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 13 Dec 94 p 3

["Text" of no-confidence in Nicolae Vacaroiu's government initiated by the Democratic Party, PD, in Parliament on 12 December]

[FBIS Translated Text] Noting that the nationwide situation of the large majority of workers, clerks, young people, and retirees has dropped below the poverty limit and has become unbearable—something that was clearly emphasized by the great and prolonged protest action in Resita;

Noting that the current government, together with the current parliamentary majority, does not respect any of the social promises it made—something proven by the continuous decline, in the past two years, of the standard of living, which is now half the level it was in September 1991, as far as everyday consumer goods are concerned;

Noting that the main means of ruling in these past two years has been lying propaganda, instead of care and understanding of the problems, needs, and sorrows of the many;

Noting that none of the current government's declared intentions to continue the reform and economic development per branches and at the local level have been implemented—something proven by the closing down of, or the halt of production in, a large number of enterprises;

Stressing that the current most serious situation is due not to the people's inability and unwillingness to work but rather to the government's inability to rule and its unwillingness to solve the population's difficult and real problems,

The signing senators and deputies are submitting, in accordance with Article 112 of Romania's Constitution, the present Motion of Censure and call upon all legislators to join them and express, by vote, their nonconfidence in the current government, thus opening the way for forming a new government capable of taking the country out of its current crisis.

UDMR To Establish Minority Parliament

AU1512214994 Bucharest CURIERUL NATIONAL in Romanian 13 Dec 94 p 3

[MEDIAFAX note: "The Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania Decided To Set Up a Hungarian Minority Parliament"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Council of Representatives of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania [UDMR], which met in Cluj on 11 December, decided to set up a Hungarian minority parliament. Elections to this parliament will take place in 1995 and each constituency will consist of at least 20,000 Hungarians. The seats in the Hungarian minority parliament will be allocated in a proportion of 49 percent to the representatives of the political platforms within the UDMR and 51 percent to the representatives of the UDMR's county organizations.

Police Confiscate Gasoline at Serbian Border

AU1612080794 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 13 Dec 94 p 10

[Article by Petre Musat: "Hundreds of Thousands of Liters of Gasoline Confiscated at the Border"]

[FBIS Translated Text] After the recent confiscation of 35 metric tons of gasoline on the Serbian border, here we are, only two days into the new week, and—through a joint action of the police, border guards, and officers of the Financial Guard of Mehedinti County—25 other individuals were caught transporting fuel, in industrial quantities, for sale to customers in the neighboring country. More than 110,000 liters of gasoline were confiscated, as well as other quantities of diesel oil and natural gasoline. All 25 individuals were given on-the-spot fines of 150,000 lei each. Such actions will be carried out systematically.

Structure of Intelligence Services Outlined

AU1312151694 Bucharest EVENIMENTUL ZILEI in Romanian 30 Nov 94 p 3

[Unattributed report: "EVENIMENTUL ZILEI Will Present to You the Overall Picture of the Romanian Secret Services"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The daily EVENIMENTUL ZILEI has obtained a document compiled by experts of one of the Romanian intelligence services. The document includes an overall picture of the domestic secret services. In this document, EVENIMENTUL ZILEI informs, for the first time in the Romanian press, on each intelligence service's sphere of authority, to whom it is subordinated, and on the basis of what legislative acts it operates. Here is some information about each of them:

Romanian Intelligence Service [SRI]

Director: Professor Dr. Virgil Magureanu

The responsibilities presented in the document are included in the document on the SRI's internal organization.

Foreign Intelligence Service [SIE]

Director: Major General Ion Talpes

The experts' document makes no mention of the SIE's sphere of authority.

Protection and Guard Service [SPP]

Director: Colonel Dumitru Iliescu

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Due to the fact that it is specialized in ensuring the protection of Romanian and foreign dignitaries, the SPP has an intelligence unit that examines potential threats.

Ministry of National Defense [MApN]

MApN includes two intelligence bodies:

The Military Intelligence Directorate

Chief: Major General Decebal Ilina

Its major task is to discover threats against Romania and to discover military potentials, especially those of neighbors.

MApN Counterespionage Directorate

Chief: Maj. Gen. Victor Negulescu

This intelligence service is in charge of preventive activities, recruiting MApN cadres, and discovering spies who are interested in military assets on Romania's territory.

Ministry of the Interior

Just like the MApN, the Ministry of the Interior has two intelligence services, completely independent from each other:

The intelligence service of the Ministry of the Interior (Military Unit 0215)

Commander: Maj. Gen. Dan Gheorghe

The major task of Military Unit 0215 is to ensure the counterintelligence protection of Interior Ministry personnel, prevent tax evasion activities, and prevent violations of economic/financial law. It carries out intelligence activities.

Active Supervision and Investigation Directorate

Commander: Colonel Traian Dima

Acts as a separate directorate within the DGPN [expansion unknown], its major task is to prevent major legal violations, weapons and drug trafficking, and to have the most dangerous lawbreakers under proper surveillance.

Ministry of Justice

Intelligence Service of the General Directorate of Penitentiaries (Military Unit 0400)

Commander: Maj. Gen. Ion Chis

Specializes in collecting information from the system of penitentiaries.

Special Telecommunication Service [STS]

This special service was established through Government Decision Number 450/1994.

Commander: Col. Stefan Coman

Although it is not part of the group of intelligence services, the STS comprises cadres from intelligence structures.

NOTE: Regarding State Bodies With Tasks in the Area of National Security

1. Romanian Intelligence Service

Legal Norms on Organization and Functioning:

—Law No.14/1992 regarding the organization and functioning of the SRI.

—Law No. 51/1991 on Romania's national security.

Subordination (control, coordination):

—controlled by the parliament.

—is an autonomous administrative authority (Article 115, Paragraph 2, of the Constitution).

—is coordinated by the country's Supreme Defense Council (Article 118 of the Constitution; Article 6, Paragraph 2, of Law No.51/1991; Article 1, Paragraph 1, of Law No. 39/1990 on the country's Supreme Defense Council)

Major Tasks (sphere of authority):

—state body specialized in the field of information regarding Romania's national security.

—organizes and carries out activities of collecting, verifying, and using the respective information necessary to discovering, preventing, and counteracting all actions that, according to law, constitute a threat to Romania's national security.

—ensures the defense of state secrets and prevents the leak of dates or information which, according to law, cannot be disclosed.

—ensures the transportation of secret official state or service correspondence.

—verifies and offers upon request data about persons who will occupy positions that involve access to information and activity of the nature of a state secret that, according to the law, cannot be disclosed.

—grants, upon request, expert assistance for the protection of secrets that are in possession of physical persons, private corporations, or in the private sector, and prevents the leak of data or information that the public is not supposed to be informed about.

—carries out intelligence and technical activities of preventing and fighting terrorism; carries out antiterrorist actions; ensures antiterrorist protection of Romanian and foreign dignitaries as well as other officials, in accordance with the norms established by the country's Supreme Defense Council.

—works toward discovering and thwarting actions of initiation, organization, or establishment of certain

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intelligence structures on Romania's territory that might jeopardize national security; actions of association or support for such structures; acts of illegally manufacturing, keeping, or using means of communication interception; or acts of collecting and transmitting information of a secret or confidential nature.

—is authorized to keep and use appropriate means to obtain, verify, process, and store information regarding national security.

—can carry out surveys: by requesting and obtaining objects, writings, or notes on official relations from public institutions; by consulting specialists or experts; by receiving information or notes on certain relations; by catching certain operative moments by taking photographs, filming, or other technical methods; and by personal evaluation and technical operations.

—requires the mandate stipulated by Article 13 in the Law No.41/1991.

—can detain the offender in case of lawbreaking actions directed against the norms of national security stipulated in the law, or in case of a terrorist attack or terrorist action.

2. Foreign Intelligence Service

Legal Norms on Organization and Functioning:

—stipulated in Article 6 of Law No.51/1991 as a state body with duties in the area of national security, without reference to its sphere of authority, except for what results from its name.

Subordination (control and coordination):

—controlled by the Parliament (Article 8, Paragraph 3, of Law No.51/1991).

—coordinated by the country's Supreme Defense Council.

Major Tasks (sphere of authority):

—state body specialized in obtaining, from abroad, data regarding national security (Article 8, Paragraph 1, of Law No. 51/1991).

3. Protection and Guard Service

Legal Norms on Organization and Functioning:

—mentioned in Article No. 6 of Law No. 51/1991 as a state body with duties in the area of national security.

—Decree No. 204/1990 regarding the establishment of the Special Guard and Protocol Unit.

Subordination (control, coordination):

—controlled by the parliament (Article 8, Paragraph 3 of Law No. 51/1991).

—coordinated by the country's Supreme Defense Council.

Major tasks (sphere of authority):

—state body specialized in ensuring the protection of Romanian dignitaries and of foreign dignitaries during their stay in Romania, and ensuring the watch over their working quarters and residences (Article 8, Paragraph 1, of the law No. 51/1991).

4. Ministry of National Defense

Legal Norms on Organization and Functioning:

—Law No. 41 of 19 December 1990 (Official Monitor 147/1990).

—Law No. 51/1991, Article 9, Paragraph 1 stipulates that it organizes its intelligence structures with specific duties connected to its sphere of activity.

Subordination (control, coordination):

—minister answers to the government and in his capacity as member of the government answers to the parliament.

—as member of the country's Supreme Defense Council, the defense minister also answers to that body.

—his intelligence activity is controlled by the parliament and is carried out in accordance with Law No. 51/1991.

Major tasks (spheres of authority):

—a central body of the executive power that organizes, leads, and coordinates activity in the area of defense in order to ensure Romania's independence and territorial sovereignty, as well as the constitutional order (Article 1 of Law No. 41/1991).

—law does not stipulate, in Article 12 regarding duties, the fact that the minister of national defense organizes his intelligence structures with specific duties in his own area of activity (is previous to Law No. 51/1991).

5. The Ministry of the Interior

Legal Norms on Organization and Functioning:

—Law No. 40 of 18 December 1990 (Official Monitor 146/1990)

—Law No. 51/1991, Article 9, Paragraph 1, stipulates that it organizes its intelligence structures with specific duties in its area of activity in mind.

—Law No. 26 of 18 May 1994, regarding organization and functioning of the Romanian Police (Official Monitor 123/1994).

Subordination (control, coordination):

—is a central body of the executive power.

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—minister is held accountable by the government, and, in his capacity as a member of the government, to the parliament.

—as member of the country's Supreme Defense Council, interior minister is also answerable to this body (Law No. 39/1990 regarding the establishment, organization, and functioning of the country's Supreme Defense Council).

—intelligence activity is controlled by the parliament and is carried out according to Law No. 51/1991.

Major Tasks (spheres of authority):

—in accordance with Article 17, Point 1, Letter F. of Law No. 40/1990, organizes the activity that is carried out through specific means aimed at discovering, preventing, and fighting illegal deeds of persons about whom there is data or indication that they are preparing to carry out or have already carried out criminal acts.

—organizes its own intelligence structures with specific duties in its area of activity (Article 9 Paragraph 1 of Law No. 51/1991).

—according to provisions of Article 15, Letter F. of Law No. 26/1994 (Law on Romanian Police), collects information with a view to discovering, preventing, and fighting lawbreaking actions, and in situations when there is data or indication that illegal actions are being prepared.

6. Ministry of Justice

Legal Norms on Organization and Functioning:

—the decision of the Romanian Government No. 450 of 29 July 1994 (Official Monitor 220/1994).

—Article 9, Paragraph 1, of Law No. 51/1991 stipulates that it organizes its own structures [sentence incomplete as published]

Subordination (control, coordination):

—is an administrative body of the central public administration in the area of justice, and the minister of justice is a member of the government.

—his intelligence activity is carried out according [sentence incomplete as published]

Major tasks (sphere of authority):

—carries out duties in accordance with the provisions of the law in the area of administering justice and penal sentences, as well as in the area of the public prosecution, ensuring the necessary conditions for the functioning of the entire legal system, on the basis of a strict application of the law in accordance with the democratic principles of the rule-of-law state (Article 1 of the Government Decision 450 of 1994).

—leads, guides, and verifies the activity connected with serving sentences involving punishment with imprisonment and with educational measures applied to minors, ensuring respect for fundamental human rights in this area (Article 3, Point 3 of the government decision 450/1994).

Note: In accordance with Law No. 51/1991 regarding Romania's national security, the Special Telecommunication Service is not part of the group of state bodies in charge of the sphere of national security.

Special Telecommunication Service

Legal Norms on Organization and Functioning:

—Romanian Government Decision No. 229 of 27 May 1993 (Official Monitor 119/1993.

Subordination (control, coordination):

—is a central body specialized in the area of special telecommunications, from the legal norms resulting from the fact that its organization, functioning, and its major tasks are established by the country's Supreme Defense Council.

—due to the fact that it has been established through a government decision, is part of the executive branch of the government.

Major tasks (sphere of authority):

—does not carry out any intelligence activity.

—services's major tasks are to administer, develop, and use the special telephone telecommunications network and to transmit data; to administer, develop, and utilize the interurban teleconference network "T.O." [expansion unknown]; to administer, develop, and utilize the special radio communications system, which comprises fixed and mobile radio communications networks, as well as radio relay networks; to direct the governmental range of radio-electronic frequencies; to ensure the protection of the telecommunications networks within its sphere of responsibility, through activities of radio electronic supervision, specialized technological control measures, and through the introduction of adequate encryption devices; to carry out or approve all works of investment and supply within the special transmission networks; to carry out lateral activities necessary to achieve the goal of its activity; to ensure the technical-material supply, including imports in accordance with the law in force, technical and intelligence research and design, instruction, and medical and sociocultural assistance for its own personnel; to ensure the connection with the same type of specialized international bodies.

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Karadzic's 'Five-Point' Peace Plan Outlined

LD1512152894 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Sarajevo, 15 Dec (SRNA)—Dr Radovan Karadzic, president of the Srpska republic [RS], today announced the normalization of the republic's relations with UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force].

A five-point statement issued following Karadzic's telephone conversation with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter says that "all detained UNPROFOR members will be freed and there will be no hostage taking any more."

"POW's under age 19 will be released" says point three of the statement which SRNA received in Pale from the RS bureau for contacts with the media. The RS president also announced that the "Serb side will introduce an immediate cease-fire in the Sarajevo zone and will open the [Sarajevo] airport to UNPROFOR's humanitarian flights." The last point of Karadzic's statement says that the Serb side "will continue to respect human rights."

The statement also says that the conversation between the RS president and Carter opens the prospects for the former U.S. President to visit Sarajevo and Pale soon "for talks with the parties to the conflict as a contribution to the efforts to reach a political solution to the conflict."

Invitation Causes 'Surprise'

AU1512122394 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 15 Dec 94

[By Bernard Besserglik]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, Dec 15 (AFP)—An invitation by Serb leader Radovan Karadzic to former U.S. President Jimmy Carter to mediate Bosnian peace talks caused surprise and confusion among UN negotiators after they retured from meeting Serb leaders earlier, a UN spokesman said Thursday.

There was "absolutely no mention" of the invitation to Carter when UN Special Envoy Yasushi Akashi and other negotiators spoke with Karadzic and the Serb leadership at their "capital" Pale on Wednesday, deputy civil affairs coordinator Colum Murphy said.

UN officials in Sarajevo first heard of the initiative from the media on Thursday morning, he said. "It is confusing," he said, noting that Akashi had made other peace proposals during the talks in Pale and that a peace plan by the international Contact Group (Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the United States) was also on the table. "Maybe in some fashion these things can be made to work together."

In an interview with CNN television late Wednesday, Karadzic said he had asked Carter to mediate a fresh peace plan to end the Bosnian conflict. He outlined a six-point plan including guaranteed freedom of movement for UN convoys, reopening Sarajevo airport, a ceasefire in and around Sarajevo, and a pledge to respect human rights.

Murphy downplayed the significance of Karadzic's statement. "I would like to lower your expectations as to what comes out of all this," he said. "We are still studying what this proposal would mean, or whether it (the Carter visit) will actually take place. We still don't know anything about the reaction of the Bosnian government. So it would premature to hold out very great hopes."

In Brussels the secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Willy Claes, questioned the utility of a Carter visit to Bosnia, saying the Karadzic proposals did not amount to a peace plan: "It is just some points to obtain a ceasefire."

Meanwhile Akashi began talks Thursday in the central Bosnian city of Zenica, meeting Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic and other government officials, Bosnian media reported.

Separately, a UN convoy bringing urgently needed food to the Bihac enclave was being obstructed by Serbs in the Krajina region of Croatia, Kris Janowski, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said. "They are saying they don't know of any clearance" that the UN authorities received from the Serb leadership. "It's just the same old story."

And Serb officials turned down clearance for fuel convoys needed by the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] in Sarajevo, keeping up pressure on the peacekeeping force's operations, spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Declety said. The refusal, for which no reason was given, leaves UNPROFOR with just seven days supplies of petrol and diesel for its operations in and around Sarajevo, including its strategic reserve, he noted.

UNPROFOR spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Jan-Dirk von Merveldt said clearances had been obtained from Serb officials for four UN convoys in the next few days, but accompanied by various restrictions.

Krajisnik on Initiative

LD1512154194 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Sarajevo, 15 Dec (SRNA)—Momcilo Krajisnik, speaker of the Srpska republic assembly said in a statement for SRNA today that the essence of the peace initiative launched by President Radovan Karadzic yesterday [14 December] and addressed to Jimmy Carter was to achieve equal treatment for all three sides in the Bosnia-Herzegovina conflict and break the deadlock in the negotiations.

"It is our belief that the peace process has reached the stage when a new initiative is necessary to resolve the crisis. We wanted a high-ranking American official to come and hear the Serb side in the hope that the United States would then adopt a more positive approach to the problem of former Bosnia-Herzegovina," Krajisnik explained.

The Srpska republic assembly speaker said that the Srpska republic was handicapped in the negotiations so far, because

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none of the relevant world powers—particularly the United States—wanted to consider its proposals and reasons.

"We hope that this initiative will soon be implemented and that it will help move things forward. The advantage of the Serb side lies in the fact that we never insisted on pursuing only our own narrow interests, knowing that this could not lay the groundwork for a correct and optimal solution to the crisis," Krajisnik underlined.

In his words, "as the Muslims are habitual opponents of any initiative leading to peace, they should not be expected to accept the latest one either." "We can instinctively predict that the Muslims will come out against President Karadzic's initiative, but we hope they will not be too vocal about it because we are trying to coordinate this proposal with their chief mentor—the United States," Krajisnik concluded.

The assembly speaker said that Carter's visit to the Srpska republic should be expected within the next seven days, adding that the exact date would be known today or tomorrow.

TANJUG Views Carter Mission

LD1512142794 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1402 GMT 15 Dec 94

["Pool" item; by Borislav Lalic]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Dec. 15 (TANJUG)—Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter may take up what will perhaps be his most difficult mediating mission—one in the war-ridden Bosnia. He may try to find a peaceful way out in the Bosnian drama, on which the international community has been working for two and a half years without success.

Carter's possible mediating mission in Bosnia made quite a sensation (?when) the U.S. CNN television company on Wednesday interrupted its regular program to broadcast it. One of the reasons for attaching so much attention to this report was the current situation in Bosnia, which found itself at a fateful crossroads from which events could develop toward lasting peace or an all-out war. The second reason was that an ex-U.S. President was being engaged in a mediating mission, and that can mean that things had in fact finally matured for a peaceful settlement.

Early reactions especially stressed that the initiative came from Pale, and this fact was taken to signify that Bosnian Serbs could in that (?way join) the talks on the 'Contact Group' peace plan. One of the reasons for attaching importance to Carter's mediating mission was his success in all his previous actions. Hence similar results should be expected in Bosnia too.

Both Carter and the Serb side confirmed that the idea had not been launched spontaneously. Karadzic's special envoys, as was made public, had already been in Georgia for talks with Carter. And the White House had certainly been informed about that.

Commenting on the Pale offer, Carter said that the Serb side had convinced him that Karadzic was prepared for concessions, promising certain chances for the success of his mission. Of course, this presumed that the two other parties to the conflict, the Muslims and Croats, were also prepared for something like this.

The success of Carter's mediating mission, if he takes it at all, depends on Clinton's readiness to be somewhat more flexible toward the Bosnian Serbs in seeking a peaceful settlement for Bosnia. No matter how much interest he has shown in a new mediating mission, Carter has not made up his mind yet. His decision, as he said, depends a great deal on how Karadzic's 'peace plan' would be realized. It also depends on what and how large maneuver possibilities he would be given by the White House. Obviously, he would not like to go to Bosnia without certain real chances for success.

B-H Army Rejects Proposal

AU1512163494 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In its commentary, the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Press Center states that what the criminal Karadzic is offering in his latest proposal to the international community (?as a gesture) of his sudden cooperativeness is nothing more than attempt to cheat, deceive, and obscure the entire situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This is the usual [word indistinct] of the aggressor's policy in a series of political deceits. The aim of Karadzic's initiative to the international community is only to buy time so that the all attempts and efforts to send any kind of help to Bosnia-Herzegovina lose significance and (?urgency).

Of all the points that Karadzic has generously mentioned, starting with the reopening of the airport and a cease-fire, to the respect of human rights and related matters, there is not a single new essential element. Everything that Karadzic is offering is already contained in the adopted UN resolutions, and it appears that he is offering the international community the very things it proclaimed and committed itself to do.

Humanitarian convoys should have been allowed to pass through a long time ago. His offer to release all those younger than 19 years of age is only part of Karadzic's demagogy. According to international military law, they should not have been (?arrested) in the first place.

The choice of the person to act as a link in the realization of the aforementioned proposals is also part of this well-thought out game. Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter is a person who should [words indistinct] this and similar initiatives that come from Pale and Belgrade. U.S. official policy and President Clinton himself cannot allow the aggressor to draw them into the deceit in this already well-known way. Clinton has flatly rejected this offer, stressing that Jimmy Carter may go to Bosnia only as a private person.

At a time when all kinds of political offers and proposals are coming from all sides, the way of solving the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis is unfortunately not (?known). The

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Bosnia-Herzegovina Army (?and) all its fighters and officers are not allowing themselves to relax and retreat.

Bosnia-Herzegovina is just now (?enjoying) the strength of its defense, and the strength of the people lies in the strength of their Army. On the global political scene, the power of an argument in fact depends on the argument of power, and Bosnia-Herzegovina therefore must base its policy on these principles. The time that is behind us best confirms this. This will also be the case in the future.

This was stated at the end of the commentary of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army Press Center.

Silajdzic Rejects Proposal

AU1512195994 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic has made a brief statement for BH PRESS:

A proposal by the Contact Group exists. We have accepted this proposal, and attention must not be diverted from that fact. We are waiting for an answer. The international community is also waiting for an answer, a positive answer to the proposal by the Contact Group. Everything else is currently diverting attention from that fact. This was stated by the B-H Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic.

Ganic Reaction to Proposal

AU1512200294 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Ejup Ganic, member of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and vice president of the Federation, has stated:

Karadzic is trying to circumvent the map, that is, the Contact Group plan, since the entire matter of the Contact Group plan is quite clear. [Words indistinct] and are now looking for ways around it. Replying to the question on what he thought about the initiative that would be led by Jimmy Carter, and is called for by the war criminal Radovan Karadzic, Ejup Ganic told BH PRESS the following:

This is a cheap maneuvering trick. This is a maneuvering tactic that Karadzic is using to keep the occupied territories as long as possible and continue the genocide. He is in fact trying to create a new political situation in order to push the Contact Group's plan [passage indistinct].

Izetbegovic Comments

AU1512213394 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 94

[Interview with Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina, by unidentified correspondent in Morocco on 15 December—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Izetbegovic] Our delegation had two main goals at this conference. The first was to maintain the world's attention on Bosnia-Herzegovina, to keep Bosnia-Herzegovina in the focus of the world's attention. If crimes are committed and injustice done in some places, it is always useful to place this region in the limelight, because this makes the job of those perpetrating the injustice and committing the crimes more difficult. I think that we have succeeded in this. As you know, we recently had a meeting in Budapest that has played its role in this respect. This is the continuation of our efforts to retain the world's attention on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The second goal was to secure the continuation of the Muslim world's support—material, humanitarian, and all other support—to Bosnia-Herzegovina. This is not exactly a simple task as the Muslim world is an enormous world, and is, how shall I put it, divided not only by rivers, mountains, and seas, but also by different interests and influences. We have nevertheless succeeded in this. As you were able to hear the report by your correspondent, which I have just heard, the summit has adopted documents that we consider to be stronger, to be very strong, to be very substantive. Of course, like all other documents, declarations, and resolutions—and we have bitter experiences with these matters—there is the problem of their implementation.

However, they will nevertheless be implemented to a certain extent. This will certainly mean a major step toward [words indistinct] current situation. We have thus far enjoyed the support of the Muslim world anyway. I said in my speech that their support, actually the support of a number of countries, has significantly helped the defense of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Correspondent] You heard the news today that former U.S. President Jimmy Carter might come to Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the offer that was made by the criminal Karadzic concerning this possible visit. What is your comment on this?

[Izetbegovic] I am of course surprised by this piece of news, as are many other people. Everything of course depends on the purpose of Mr. Carter's visit to Bosnia-Herzegovina. If it is coming to offer a new political plan, I think that such a visit would be counterproductive because it could in fact strip the Contact Group of its strength and credibility, as well as its plan, which is still on the table. As you know, according to this plan, Karadzic's Serbs should either have accepted or rejected the plan. They should say yes to that plan if any other talks are to be held at all. Everything that implies some other option would, in our view, be detrimental for the continuation of the peace process, and could only make the situation more difficult and prolong the war.

However, if Mr. Carter is coming to Bosnia-Herzegovina to familiarize himself with the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to then brief the U.S. public on it, then this visit would naturally be useful. He would be welcome, he would have the opportunity to see and hear a lot. We would have a lot to show him in Bosnia- Herzegovina. This would be good, and we would welcome him.

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Therefore, it all depends on the purpose of his visit. To be honest, I have not been able to grasp the purpose of his visit yet.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much Mr. President. Mr. President, is it necessary at all to comment on these proposals by the criminal Karadzic concerning the possible visit by former U.S. President Carter?

[Izetbegovic] I do not know if they are connected with this visit for certain. I think that this is propaganda aimed at making an impression on the U.S. public, the world public. In any case, this is propaganda. If Karadzic wants to let the convoys pass, if he wants to open the roads, if he wants to stop violating human rights, he can do it without any statements. We have nothing to negotiate regarding that. We are not stopping the convoys, we have not stopped [words indistinct] between the world and Sarajevo airport, we have not blocked the roads, we are not violating human rights. He can do it, he does not have to talk about this much. He can stop all this. This is one thing.

The other thing is that even if he did all this, the responsibility of the Serb army for what has been done so far in that respect.... [recording ends in mid-sentence]

Silajdzic: No Talks Until Peace Plan Accepted

LD1512230694 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Haris Silajdzic, prime minister of the Republic and Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, talked tonight with members of the Contact Group for Bosnia-Herzegovina. After the meeting Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic and Michael Steiner, German minister-ambassador in the Contact Group, held a news conference.

[Words indistinct] the desire to implement the Contact Group plan but he maintains that the international community gives the aggressor too much time to accept it. [Word indistinct] Prime Minister Silajdzic stressed that peace negotiations with the aggressor side could not resume until it accepted the international peace plan. The humanitarian blockade of the UN protected zones in Bosnia-Herzegovina is unacceptable, Prime Minister Silajdzic says. As long as the blockade and strangulation of Bihac, Zepa, Srebrenica, Gorazde, and Sarajevo continues, the aggressor demonstrates that it does not want peace.

Asked by a correspondent why the aggressor was refusing to let humanitarian convoys reach Bihac or was reluctant to let them through, Prime Minister Silajdzic replied:

This is a good question but it should be addressed to UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force]. It is UNPROFOR that should secure humanitarian routes. The question of how the aggressor has acquired the missile system deployed around Bihac and Sarajevo was also an interesting one. [words indistinct] myself, the prime minister says, [word indistinct] one member of the Contact Group. [Words indistinct] negotiations cannot resume until all the sides have accepted the peace plan. I hope, [word indistinct] says, the aggressor side [passage indistinct].

Akashi, Ganic, Zubak Discuss Bihac Cease-Fire

AU1512181394 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 94

[Report by Sabina Jarman from Zenica]

[FBIS Translated Text] We have just received a report from Zenica where, after a one day delay, Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general, and Ejup Ganic, member of the republican presidency and vice president of the federation, held talks in the headquarters of the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] (?Turkish) battalion.

Sabina Jarman reports:

[Jarman] Today's talks were also attended by Kresimir Zubak, president of the Federation; Miro Lazovic, chairman of the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; Army General Rasim Delic, commander of the Headquarters of the Supreme Command; Brigadier Gen. Enver Hadzihasanovic, chief of the General Staff of the Supreme Command; Gen. de Lapresle, commander of the UN Forces for former Yugoslavia; and Viktor Andreyev, head of UNPROFOR's civilian sector for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

After the talks, journalists were first addressed by Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general.

[Begin Akashi recording, in English with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] Gen. de Lapresle and I held a very useful and interesting discussion with the representatives of the Bosnian Government and Army, first about Bihac, and then about the possibility of finding a solution for all of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The UNPROFOR representatives used this opportunity to make some proposals concerning a cease-fire in Bihac, throughout Bosnia- Herzegovina, as well as proposals to end all combat operations. The representatives of the Bosnian side presented their views to us and I think that we might soon have a new round of peace negotiations. The people of Bosnia-Herzegovina could then have peace as a Christmas present. Of course, I cannot guarantee this, but with the understanding and cooperation of the leaders of both sides, I think that all difficulties could be overcome. [end recording]

Journalists were then addressed by Ejup Ganic, vice president of the Federation and member of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Begin Ganic recording] We have, of course, accepted the proposal made by Mr. Akashi regarding the cease-fire in Bihac. [Word indistinct] we demanded the withdrawal of chetnik troops from Croatia to the border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. We demanded that UNPROFOR troops be

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deployed on the border. After that, we will accept the cease-fire throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina for up to (?three months).

However, we demanded that UNPROFOR ensure the functioning of its main (?institutions). In other words, the movement of UNPROFOR. The performance of UNPROFOR's basic functions must be regulated first. This cannot be a (?subject), this cannot be a condition for (?negotiations) and so forth. UNPROFOR must operate in order to organize negotiations, in order to monitor the cease-fire, to monitor the situation on the border, and so forth. Of course, we fully support [words indistinct] and expect UNPROFOR to perform its duties. Mr. Zubak and I stressed that it can always [passage indistinct].

Radio Reports Abdic Met UN Officials 14 Dec

LD1512134694 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Banja Luka, 15 Dec (TANJUG)—A meeting between representatives of the United Nations and the leadership of [rebel Muslim leader Fikret Abdic's autonomous province of] western Bosnia has been held [on 14 December] in Topusko [Krajina in Croatia], [rebel Muslim] Radio Velkaton of Velika Kladusa reported this morning.

The meeting was attended by Michel Moussavi, head of UNPROFOR's [UN Protection Force] civilian department; General Peters, assistant for military affairs; Slava Gerasov, UNPROFOR's deputy head for civilian affairs; and Yuriy Mlakotnyik, head of the civilian department for sector north.

Besides President Fikret Abdic, the western Bosnian delegation included Ramo Hirkic, Irfan Saracevic, and Danka Uzelac.

According to Radio Velkaton, yesterday's meeting was the first hint at the United Nation's readiness to finally acknowledge western Bosnia and its national defense forces.

Failing to disclose any other details from the meeting, Radio Velkaton said the talks between UN and western Bosnia representatives were probably a result of the western Bosnian leadership's efforts to extend more aid to international organizations helping western Bosnian refugees return to their homes.

Federal Assembly Session Postponed Till 16 Dec

AU1512172094 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Assembly of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina today met for only a few minutes. Assembly Chairman Mariofil Ljubic has called for the continuation of the session for 1000 tomorrow [16 December]. [passage omitted]

Izetbegovic To Speak

AU1612105294 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 16 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] We have just received a report that the constituent assembly of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation will continue its work in Zenica today. According to Assembly Speaker Mariofil Ljubic, the deputies will discuss government proposals about the law on [word indistinct] functioning of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation. After the session of the constituent assembly, the republican assembly will begin work.

Following the envisaged protocol for the work of Assembly of the Republic the Bosnia-Herzegovina, the introductory expose on the current political and military situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina will be submitted by Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency.

Prlic Accuses Muslims of Undoing Federation

LD1612111694 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 16 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG)—In a statement for the Croat Radio Herzeg-Bosna today, Jadranko Prlic, prime minister of the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna, accused the Muslim side of destroying the Muslim—Croat Federation by demanding the resignation of the Federation President Kresimir Zubak [a Croat].

"What kind of a Muslim-Croat federation would it be without a single Croat in an important position," Prlic asked. According to Prlic, a change at the helm of the Federation is not only a technical issue, as the Muslim side claims citing the Vienna agreement, but also a partnership and above all a political issue.

Radio Reports Barricades Set Up in Mostar

LD1512121494 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1021 GMT 15 Dec 94

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Dec. 15 (TANJUG)—Barricades and checkpoints have begun to reappear in Mostar, southern Bosnia-Herzegovina, stepping up Bosnian Muslim-Croat tensions, the Muslim Radio Mostar said Thursday.

Radio Mostar said Herceg-Bosna authorities had set up a combined customs and police check-point at the entrance to Mostar on the Metkovic-Sarajevo road.

The radio said the Croat side had violated an agreement under which the road could be controlled only by mixed Muslim-Croat patrols and the United Nations Protection Force.

The Bosnian Muslims and Croats were pressured by the United States in Washington last March into signing an agreement on setting up a joint federation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but this has not eliminated the tension between them.

The Federation agreement was signed after a year of heavy Muslim-Croat fighting for territories with mixed population in central and southern Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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Mostar was the site of the fiercest Muslim-Croat fighting. The city was completely destroyed in the fighting and divided into the Muslim and Croat sections.

Croat artillery destroyed even the medieval bridge, the symbol of Mostar placed under UNESCO's protection as world's cultural heritage.

Before the Bosnian Muslim-Croat fighting broke out, Muslims and Croats have jointly committed ethnic cleansing against the Mostar Serbs. The Mostar area had about 40,000 Serbs before the outbreak of the Bosnian civil war in April 1992.

Mostar Mufti Seid Smajkic on Wednesday told the Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE that Muslim funerals and performance of religous rites had been banned in the Croat section of Mostar, testifying to very tense Muslim-Croat relations. Smajkic said 15 Muslims had been murdered since the setting up of the Muslim-Croat federation, but that Croat authorities had not even uncovered the perpetrators as yet.

British Helicopter Hit by Serb Gunfire

LD1512132894 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1320 GMT 15 Dec 94

[By Charles Miller, Defence Correspondent, PA News]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A Royal Navy helicopter was hit by anti-aircraft rounds and rifle fire over Bosnian Serb territory today. The Sea King from 845 Squadron successfully made an emergency landing in the Bosnian Government town of Kiseljak 18 miles west of Sarajevo and there were no injuries, the Army said.

The attack occurred close to the Bosnian capital Sarajevo. The helicopter was en route from its base at Split on the Croatian coast to Sarajevo to pick up United Nations commander Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose. It was due to fly Gen Rose to a meeting with officers at Nato's southern command in Naples in southern Italy. The helicopter had four crew on board—the pilot, observer, loadmaster and extra observer at the back of the aircraft for operations over Bosnia. It was not known immediately how many other people were on board.

"An UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] helicopter flying from Split to Sarajevo at 11am was targeted by anti-aircraft as well as small arms fire while over BSA (Bosnian Serb army) territory," said UN Protection Force spokesman Paul Risley. "Several rounds hit the fuselage. The helicopter had to make an emergency landing in Kiseljak."

The helicopter would have had all necessary clearances to fly over Bosnian Serb terrain.

Several helicopters have successfully flown into Sarajevo without incident in recent days, Mr Risley added.

UN Spokesman on Attack

AU1512144094 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, Dec 15 (AFP)—A British Sea-King helicopter was hit by small-arms fire Thursday as it prepared to land on Mount Igman, southwest of Sarajevo, but was able to divert to a UN Protection Force base at Kiseljak, west of the city, a UN spokesman said.

There was no anti-aircraft fire, contrary to an earlier report from UN officials in Zagreb, and the pilot and crew were unhurt. The shots came from a government-controlled area on the mountain known as Trsnjvor (eds: correct), spokesman Lt.-Col. Jan-Dirk von Merveldt said.

The Sea-King received 12 rounds of small-arms fire in the tail-section as it made a second approach to a landing zone at Polje, having lost visual contact with the ground on the first approach due to a snow flurry, Merveldt said.

The helicopter, which had been on a routine mission, was being inspected at Kiseljak.

The spokesman stressed that the helicopter had not flown over any Bosnian Serb-held territory.

Serbs, Croats Agree To Exchange Prisoners

LD1612100594 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 2323 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Drvar, 15 Dec (SRNA)—Croat and Serb soldiers and civilians imprisoned during the aggression by the joint Republic of Croatia and Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna forces will be exchanged by 23 December.

The agreement was reached by representatives of the Srpska republic and Herceg-Bosna state commissions at today's talks held in Zemunik, a village between Benkovac and Zadar [in Croatia]. The two delegations are expected to meet once again to determine the exact time and venue of the exchange.

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UNHCR Aid Convoy Moving Toward Bihac

AU1512144894 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, Dec 15 (AFP)—A food convoy sent by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was slowly making its way towards the besieged Bosnian Bihac pocket Thursday after being held up by Croatian Serbs.

The 10-truck convoy, with 106 tons of food, left Zagreb Wednesday morning, but was only allowed to cross the Serb checkpoint at Moscenica, 50 kilometers (30 miles) away, Thursday morning.

It was then heading for Petrinja, inside Serb-held Croatia, where it was to be searched.

Croatian Serbs from the Krajina region had earlier pledged to allow through humanitarian convoys and those of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR), but only one other UNHCR convoy has been allowed into the Moslem-held Bihac enclave since October 1.

Meanwhile, in Bosnia itself Serbs turned down clearance for fuel convoys needed by the UN Protection Forces in Sarajevo, maintaining the pressure on UN peacekeepers, a UNPROFOR spokesman said in the Bosnian capital Thursday.

Representatives of the five-country "contact group" on former Yugoslavia were meanwhile expected in Zagreb Thursday, diplomats said.

The representatives from Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the United States were expected to discuss the latest proposals by Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, aimed at obtaining a cease-fire.

Serbs Allow Passage of Convoy

AU1512125294 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] This morning, the Krajina Serbs in the vicinity of Sisak let through a UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] humanitarian convoy that is carrying aid for Bihac district, Alemka Lisinski, representative of this organization, has stated.

The 10 trucks are carrying 106 metric tons of food and their final destination is Cazin.

The Knin authorities have been preventing delivery of humanitarian aid for 180,000 residents of Bihac district for months. In last six months alone, they have stopped 143 and only let through 13 UNHCR convoys, Alemka Lisinski stated.

Czech UNPROFOR Commander on Withdrawal

LD1512134794 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1300 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Prague today, General Rostislav Kotil, commander of Croatia's Sector South area, which is under the UNPROFOR's [UN Protection Force] protection, said that the withdrawal of the Czech UNPROFOR battalion is not a pressing issue. Gen. Kotil, who discussed the situation in former Yugoslavia with Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec, said that the Czech soldiers' security is, on the whole, normal. He said that the Krajina Serbs are not seriously preventing the Sector South UN units from executing their tasks, although small incidents have been taking place all the time.

Croatian, Iranian Transport Ministers Hold Talks

LD1512203294 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A Transport Ministry delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran is on a visit of several days to the Republic of Croatia. Transport Minister Akbar Torkan, head of the delegation, held talks with his host, Minister Ivica Mudrinic, about cooperation between the two ministries and preparations for signing new interstate agreements on sea and road transport. Both sides approved the draft agreements which will be signed in a few days when expert groups complete their work.

The Iranian minister said that his country was interested in using the ports of Rijeka and Ploce to penetrate the markets of Central and Western Europe. He added that he was happy that Croatian shipyards were building four ships for Iran.

Malaysian Prime Minister Arrives for Talks

LD1512151194 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] As we have already reported, a meeting will be held in Zagreb later this afternoon between government delegations of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Malaysia, which will be headed by Prime Ministers Nikica Valentic, Haris Silajdzic, and Mohamed Mahathir, who has just arrived in Zagreb. We have a report from Zagreb airport:

[Correspondent Vjera Tomasek] Dr. Mohamed Mahathir, the prime minister of the Malaysian Federation, has arrived at Zagreb airport. The eminent guest was greeted by Mate Granic, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Croatia, and Branko Jeren, minister of science and technology. During his three-day visit to Zagreb, the Malaysian prime minister will have talks with government delegations of the Republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The two delegations will be headed by Valentic and Silajdzic, respectively. The talks are part of the continued process of trilateral talks launched in Kuala Lumpur. In addition to official talks between the heads of government, talks between economic delegations are also envisaged.

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Ministers Comment on Talks

LD1512200594 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Official talks between delegations of Croatia, Malaysia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, led by Prime Ministers Nikica Valentic, Mahathir Mohamad, and Haris Silajdzic, have ended in Zagreb, and we have the three prime minister's statements.

[Begin Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohamad recording, in English with superimposed translation into Croatian] We see possibilities for either joint ventures or trade in many areas. There is also the possibility that Croatian and Bosnian companies could take over capital projects in Malaysia. I am completely satisfied with today's talks, which we will translate into concrete agreements tomorrow. [end recording]

[Begin Croatian Prime Minister Nikica Valentic recording] This was a continuation of very specific talks initiated in Kuala Lumpur. Our talks today focused on economic areas of mutual interest: sales of high-quality Malaysian automobiles and the manufacturing of brakes for those cars in Croatia, and capital projects where Malaysia ranks among the first in the world, where many of our road-building enterprises are already present. We believe that tonight's dinner, to be attended by leading Malaysian and Croatian business people, will cement these relations even further. In any case, Malaysia is one of the most important countries to us, and we believe that the economic ties we are developing will be a good foundation for even better political relations. [end recording]

In his statement after the talks, Bosnia-Herzegovina Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic replied to the question all reporters were interested in—what he thought of Radovan Karadzic's latest proposal. Silajdzic replied that the Contact Group already had a plan on which the Bosnian Serbs should declare themselves.

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Police Present During University Demolition

AU1612120494 Tirana RILINDJA in Albanian 15 Dec 94 p 1

[Report by I. Arsllani: "Police Violence Against the University"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tetovo, 14 Dec—The Macedonian Government's threats that it would "take all necessary measures to prevent the opening of the University of Tetovo" turned out to be true. At about 0900 [0800 GMT] this morning, more than 200 armed special-deployment policemen from the Macedonian Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose movement toward Tetovo had been observed yesterday evening, seized the renovated building destined to become the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences of the University of Tetovo, at the place known as Recica e Vogel.

When the presence of police forces round the building allocated for the faculty became apparent, a crowd of confused and indignant people quickly gathered. Under the protection of police forces, a bulldozer began to demolish the building's roof, on the pretext that it had been repaired without permission. Nevertheless, the people present kept cool heads, while the police intervened in certain cases and took some individuals for informative discussions. After completing their job, the police withdrew in the direction of the Tetovo barracks, while the assembled populace remained, discussing the incident in different ways. Arben Xhaferi, chairman of the forbidden Party for Democratic Prosperity [PDP], and Deputy Chairman Menduh Thaci appeared at the scene of the incident.

During the morning, the police forces also raided the premises of the University of Tetovo, breaking the door on the ground floor where the El Hilal Charitable Association had established itself. The university's inscription was removed from the stairs, and here and there some effects were thrown about. Because the door to the university's premises had been sealed by the police with sealing wax, and in the absence of representatives of the Founding Council, we did not succeed in obtaining any official information about what had happened. The representative of the El Hilal Charitable Association said that the police had raided its premises too and had taken away all their documents.

It is understood that police forces also raided the offices of the forbidden PDP, while there were also police movements round about the offices of the other Albanian parties.

As is usual in such cases, there is disinformation circulating, alleging the arrest of certain members of the University Founding Council. At the moment only Dr. Fadil Sylejmani, chairman of the Founding Council, has been imprisoned.

PDP Condemns Police

AU1612121094 Tirana RILINDJA in Albanian 15 Dec 94 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Attack on the University—Anti-Albanian Plan"]

[FBIS Translated Text] After the intervention of the Macedonian police in the offices of the forbidden PDP [Party for Democratic Prosperity] and the demolition of the premises of the University of Tetovo, the forbidden PDP held a news conference at its headquarters today, at which Chairman Arben Xhaferi issued information and made comments. Xhaferi said that today had been a day of destabilization in Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia], following police interventions in several places. In the early hours of the morning, police forces armed to the teeth ransacked the PDP headquarters, without any warrant or clear reason. According to their behavior, we judged that they were looking for material about the University of Tetovo.

After the raid on this party's headquarters, Xhaferi continued, large police forces surrounded the building in the village of Recica. According to our information, there were 250 policemen, but there were also other forces concentrated on the Agricultural High School. After steps had been taken to demolish the building, the people began to gather and there was a possibility of excesses occurring. We were therefore obliged to go to the scene of the incident and to alleviate the tense situation that had been created.

Xhaferi said that similar operations were conducted in Kumanovo, where various neighborhoods in which people have collected funds for the university were checked. Some of these funds were confiscated. What is most tragic of all is that here was a casualty in Skopje today. The young Milaim Mehmeti, a cigarette-seller in Bit-Pazar, was killed, supposedly after failing to obey police orders.

Xhaferi emphasized that we also have clear information about the arrest of Nevzat Beqiri and Sami Beqiri, proprietors of the Aza Printing Press in Tetovo, where material for the university was printed.

Dr. Agni Dika and Dr. Murteza Ismaili, members of the Founding Council of the University of Tetovo, were also present at the news conference. Dr. Agni Dika informed those present that the police had imprisoned Dr. Fadil Syiejmani, chairman of the founding Council and also Milaim Fejziu, chairman of the Forum for the Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms in Gostivar. Dr. Murteza Ismaili had also been summoned to the policy, but had been released after a short time. During the raid on the university premises, all its documentation was confiscated.

Xhaferi later stressed that, regardless of the demolition of its premises, the University of Tetovo will be launched on 17 December and there is no way in which

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its inauguration can be prevented. He expressed indignation and amazement at the Macedonian students in Skopje who had protested against the university. We are demanding education, not weapons, he added.

Dr. Murteza Ismaili pointed out that it has now become apparent who is politicizing the opening of the university. This was very clear at the student protests in Skopje, where there were anti-Albanian slogans.

Commenting on these incidents, Arben Xhaferi emphasized that the government's aim was to amplify these problems, because of even greater internal problems that have remained unsolved. This is a plan for destabilization, but one unfortunately aimed against the Albanians, and one that will not fail to involve serious political repercussions in the future. A very strange method is being employed here. Sometimes the constitution is enforced, and sometimes the law; but there is only one kind of logic being pursued and that is one that shows what kind of system we have. From today, Xhaferi said, Macedonia cannot avoid the conclusion that it has a repressive system, and because of what happened today, and because there are now political forces ready to come out and say this. We are under pressure from our membership, he said, to hand in our mandates. Our presence among the people at Recica can only be understood as an effort to genuinely preserve peace and tranquility in Macedonia, while Gligorov's policy of balance and equidistance is bogus. If we were not to act as a party, the consequences for stability would be catastrophic.

It could come to our withdrawal from the system, which is repressive, Xhaferi said, after which we would enter into dialogue and lengthy consultation regarding our responsibility and that of the state for the destiny of its citizens.

Albanian Plans Proceed

LD1512201594 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Skopje, 15 Dec (TANJUG)—The authorities of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have caused serious tensions in the Macedonian public with their resolute reaction to the unconstitutional and illegal initiative to open, "at any cost," a Shiptar university in Tetovo, on 17 December.

After yesterday's demolition of the illegally constructed facilities intended to house the science faculty of the university in Tetovo, and the closing down of the rector's office, the situation has deteriorated further.

Arben Dzaferi, the president of the radical wing of the Shiptar Party of Democratic Prosperity [Stranka Demokratskog Prosperiteta] and deputy in the Macedonian parliament, described yesterday's harsh action by the relevant bodies in Tetovo as "an attempt to destabilize the country," which, according to him, "has been controlled and planned by the authorities."

Unofficial Shiptar sources claim that the police arrested Fadil Sulejmani, the president of the initiative committee for setting up the university.

Meanwhile, preparations for the opening of the university on Saturday "are proceeding as planned," Shiptar intellectuals, such as Agni Dike, claim; adding that no demolition can thwart their plans.

Shiptar parties have not made any official statements yet. The administration of the St. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje have reacted by promoting the idea of a single education system in the country. It described the attempt to open a university that teaches in Albanian as unconstitutional and illegal .

At a joint meeting of several Shiptar associations, held in Gostivar in western Macedonia yesterday, the "unnecessary political connotations" in connection with the opening of the university were condemned.

The danger of destabilizing interethnic relations in Macedonia was obvious yesterday in reactions by a large group of disgruntled Shiptars during the authorities' action in Tetovo. [passage omitted]

Kosovo Albanians Refused Entry

AU1612095494 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT 15 Dec 94 in English No 509

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The customs officers of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [FYROM] are reported to have refused Kosova Albanians entry to their country at the border crossing in Hani i Elezit, LDK [Democratic League of Kosova] sources from this town said. Although no explanation for this move was provided, it is assumed that the FYROM Government approved it amid its latest crackdown against the Albanian University in Tetova, due to open this Saturday.

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SKD 'Surprised' by Murko's FM Nomination

AU1512172194 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] We have here a reply by Lojze Peterle, president of the Slovene Christian Democrats [SKD], to yesterday's letter by Prime Minister Dr. Janez Drnovsek, president of the Liberal Democracy of Slovenia. Let us also be reminded that, as we could read in the papers today, Mojca Drcar Murko accepted the candidacy for the head of the Slovene diplomacy.

SKD President Lojze Peterle replied today to yesterday's letter by Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek to the SKD. In it he informs Drnovsek that the political coordinating group of the party had met this morning and expressed surprise over the hastiness and method of decision-making regarding the candidate for new foreign minister, especially because the prime minister had stated publicly on several occasions that the coalition talks would continue after the local election.

Lojze Peterle, in the name of the party, proposes that the leaders of both parties meet after the second round of elections for mayors and discuss the coalition as a whole. At the same time he warns him that according to the valid coalition agreement, the foreign minister's post belongs to the SKD. The party intends to propose its own candidate and wishes to participate in a coalition that would follow European standards of cooperation in its work.

At the end of his reply, Lojze Peterle called on Janez Drnovsek to reconsider his intention of nominating a candidate for the foreign minister and resolve this issue without undue hastiness.

Kacin, Albania's Zhulali Sign Understanding

AU1612073694 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1430 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] After signing an agreement of cooperation in the field of defense between the Republics of Albania and Croatia, the high ranking military delegation led by Defense Minister Safet Zhulali continued its visit to the Republic of Slovenia.

On 14 December, official talks were held with the Slovene side presided over by Slovene Defense Minister Jelko Kacin. Talks were characterized by a cordial spirit and understanding. Following the talks, a memorandum of understanding in the field of defense was signed between the Republics of Albania and Slovenia.

A statement was then issued for press, radio, and television.

Defense Minister Safet Zhulali stated among other things that the act of signing the memorandum of understanding was a result of the good desire, ties and cooperation, and the efforts of our two countries for peace and stability in the region. By signing this document, we open way to strengthening bilateral relations in the field of defense and increasing the spirit of confidence and security toward each other.

The press statement stressed that the document that has just been signed is not directed against any third country. On the contrary, it has been realized in the framework of daily spirit of cooperation among the European countries and the Partnership for Peace initiative.

Continuing his visit to Slovenia, along with other activities, our military delegation was received in meetings by deputy foreign minister and deputy prime minister of the Republic of Slovenia.

Defense Minister Zhulali returned home today. This afternoon, he is to meet the chief of the Turkish Army General Staff, Army General Ismail Karaday, who is visiting Tirana at the head of a military delegation.

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Serbia

PTT: Incoming Overseas Mail To Be Registered

AU1512125694 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Dec 94 p 16

[Report by "S.S.": "Mail From Abroad Has To Be 'Registered,' and a Signature Is Obligatory"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade—The PTT public corporation "Srbija" has introduced a new regulation pertaining to mail from abroad. According to the decision of PTT "Srbija's" general manager, Milorad Jaksic, all letters arriving from abroad, including those from the former Yugoslav republics, must first be registered and then delivered to the addressee.

This procedure means that the letter is first registered at the incoming post office, and is then delivered to the addressee, who is obliged to sign that he has received the letter. The Serbian postal service has introduced this measure to avoid misunderstandings in the overseas postal traffic.

Kosovo

Trial of Albanian Party Members Opens

AU1612100194 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT No 509 in English 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Today, at the Serb-run Municipal Court of Peja, another staged trial began, this time against the leaders of the Peja-seated "Balli Kombktar" Party. Naser Husaj, Hamdi Morina, Muhamet Gashi, Agim Curri, Nimon Mulliqi and Rrustem Xhelaj are to face trial for having exercised incriminatory activities in collaboration, pursuant to Articles 136 and 116 of the Penal Code of the so-called Yugoslavia. The trial is being conducted by the Prishtina Judge Dragoljub Zdravkovic and Prosecutor Miladin Popovic; both had also handled the trial against the Peja municipal authorities held during last and this week.

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